

## A NEW ANGLE TO HIGH COST OF LIVING

WAGES PAID FARMHANDS HAS  
INCREASED 55 PER CENT IN  
20 YEARS.

### HOURS OF LABOR SHORTENED

Favorable Conditions Suggested as  
Inducement to Unemployed in  
Cities to Invite Them Back  
to the Farm.

Jefferson City.—A decided increase in wages, shorter hours and the higher cost of boarding farm hands are assigned as being partly responsible for the increase in the cost of living between 1894 and 1914, a period of 20 years.

The increase of wages and the reduction of the number of hours of toil a day is suggested as an inducement to the unemployed of the large cities and towns to flock to the rural section, work on farms and live happy and contented on the fat of the land, with ample time daily for recreation and education for those inclined to be studious.

In 1893 the wages of the Missouri farm hand averaged \$14.55 a month, including board and room. The daily hours then ran from 12 to 15 a day, according to the season of the year. In the early part of 1914 wages had advanced to \$21.60 a month with board and room and the daily time had gone down to 10 hours.

In 1909 the monthly wages of a boarded farm hand was \$20.55 as compared to \$15.57 for 1899 and \$14.56 for 1893-4. From 1893 to 1913 the advance in wages was 48 per cent, and from 1909 to 1913 5 per cent.

As to farm hands who roomed and boarded themselves, in 1893 this class was paid \$20.57 a month; in 1899 Gov. Major euphoniously dubbed \$29.40. The increase in wages from 1893 to 1913 amounted to 56 per cent. There is still another variety of Missouri farm help, the harvesters, who generally only work the latter part of June and probably all of July to help garner the huge wheat crop. In 1893 those of this class were paid \$1.10 a day each; in 1909, \$1.50 per day, and in 1913, \$1.57; board and room included. Without board and room such harvest hands, in 1893 drew \$1.33 a day; in 1909, \$1.81, and in 1913, \$1.95.

In 1913 there is still another variety of farm help, the man who works by the day, whenever there is work for him to do. This class in 1893 averaged 68 cents, in Missouri, with board and room, and 89 cents without. In 1909 the pay had increased to \$1 a day with board and room, and \$1.27 without; and in 1913 saw a still further increase to \$1.08 a day with board and room, and \$1.39 without.

In the United States, all states considered, the average increase from 1893 to 1913 for regular farm hands has been 54.4 per cent, the amount paid monthly going up from \$13.90 to \$21.53, including board and room. But at the same time the farmer owning his own farm has grown more wealthy since the value of his farm and other holdings has doubled. In addition the value per acre of a full crop production has also increased 50 per cent.

### County Unit System Rejected.

Jefferson City.—The state convention of county school superintendents of Missouri, by a vote of 47 to 43, adopted the following resolution, declining to endorse at the present time establishment of the county unit system recommended by a committee appointed at the last convention:

"Resolved, That we thank Dr. W. W. Charters for his suggestion, and the committee for its investigations and report on the county unit for school organization and administration.

"That we think the discussion on the subject has been illuminating and helpful.

"But we do not think our information on the subject adequate at this meeting, nor this the opportune time for the county superintendents' convention to take any radical position for or against the proposed county unit plan."

Some of the superintendents opposed to the county unit made no concealment of their belief that the university and the normal schools, with the state department of education, were back of the movement to adopt the system.

"It is a centralization of power," said one of them, "that our people will not stand for. It would displace 18,000 or 20,000 members of school boards."

### Shoe Workers at Columbia Strike.

Columbia.—About 45 employees at the plant of the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company here are on strike. Trouble is said to have arisen over the discharge of an employee. The plant is an open shop.

### Hannibal Wants I. O. O. F. Meeting.

Hannibal.—This town is working to obtain the 1915 session of the grand lodge of the Independent Order Odd Fellows. The grand lodge will meet in Carthage, May 19.

### Peculiar Choice of a Pet.

The old-fashioned boy who brought mice, rats and snakes to school in his pocket, is now backed completely off the board by a Wichita man. He appeared at the general delivery window in the postoffice the other day for his mail and in his arms was resting a docile pet skunk.

### No Compulsion.

First Grad.—"My wife's gone to the West Indies." Second Grad.—"Jamaica." First Grad.—"No. She wanted to go."—Orange Peel.

Aliens Settling in Missouri.  
Jefferson City.—Facts and figures on the influx of immigrant aliens into Missouri during 19 months ending Feb. 1, 1914, and on declarations of aliens anxious to become citizens and the final naturalization of other aliens during the year 1913, constitute the contents of a statistical bulletin given publicly by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick of the bureau of labor statistics.

Information the bureau of labor statistics has indicates that immigrant aliens coming into Missouri, as in the case in other states in recent years, are not making their first declaration of intentions of becoming citizens as rapidly as the influx did 10 years ago, and that applications for final papers are also not as numerous in proportion as formerly. This condition is attributed to a decided change in nationality, education and intelligence of the aliens who are coming in, there being a decrease of those from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, Switzerland, North Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria and one or two other countries of North Europe, and an increase of those from South Europe.

In 19 months, covering a period commencing June 30, 1912, and ending Feb. 1, 1914, 20,300 immigrants, men, women and children, entered ports of the United States with Missouri as their final destination. Of this number 11,504 came in during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and 8,296 men, women and children during the six months from July 1, 1913, to Jan. 3, 1914. In the month of January, 1914, the influx was 590.

For the 1913 12 months in eight federal courts in Missouri and 99 state courts 2,494 male aliens, over 21, filed their intentions of becoming citizens and 1,401 filed petitions for final naturalization. Combined, these two forces represent 3,895 aliens.

According to figures of Supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmonston of the bureau of labor statistics, in eight years 104,603 immigrants have entered United States ports with Missouri as their direct destination. When averaged this influx amounts to 13,075 a year, of which one-third are women and children, a class of aliens not subject to citizenship.

### N. G. M. Changes Announced.

Jefferson City.—Special orders No. 10, issued by Adj. Gen. John B. O'Meara, notes changes in the rank and file of the National Guard of Missouri, through resignation and otherwise.

Resignation of the following commissioned officers have been accepted, effective May 5:

First Lieut. Lester Hawkins of Company E, Second Regiment; Second Lieut. Addison W. Thurmond, Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, Third Regiment, and First Lieut. Thomas W. Foster, Medical Reserve Corps.

### Moberly High to Graduate Fifty-Two.

Moberly.—Fifty-two will receive diplomas at the commencement of the Moberly High School, May 29.

### Dunwoody Out for Senate.

Cartage.—J. F. Dunwoody of Jasper county announced his candidacy for the Progressive nomination for United States senator.

### Gov. Major Paroles Eight.

Jefferson City.—Edward A. Hilton, who was convicted of running a policy game and was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary from May 12, 1913, was paroled by Gov. Major. Joseph O'Donnell, conv. of burglary and sentenced to five years, was paroled to M. H. Biederman of St. Louis. Other men paroled, their crime, date of imprisonment and length of term, follows: R. H. Kaylor of Lawrence county, J. H. H. 12 7 man of St. Louis. Paroles have also been granted to the following prisoners: R. H. Kaylor of Lawrence county, paroled to Oscar B. Elam, Aurora; Ben Hall of Pemiscott county, paroled to John Malugen of Caruthersville; John Ross of Buchanan county, paroled to James E. Kelly, St. Joseph; Raymond Smith of Platte county, paroled to E. A. Simpson, Waldron; William P. Howard, alias W. P. Farrell of Jackson county, paroled to J. P. Palmer, Omaha; John S. Perry of Cooper county, paroled to Dr. C. S. Roberts of Booneville.

### Taney County to Be Developed.

Jefferson City.—An order was made by the public service commission granting permission to the Ozark Water and Power company of Forsythe, Taney county, to issue \$2,000,000 bonds.

The application for authority was heard by the commission several days ago. Experts of the commission who have been engaged in making a physical valuation of the property fixed its present value at \$2,200,000.

The company built the great dam on the White river, above Forsythe, and from it distributes electric current to Springfield, Joplin and a number of other southwest Missouri cities.

### Huntsville Baccalaureate May 17.

Huntsville.—Rev. Dr. Frank W. Allen of Paris, Mo., has accepted the invitation of the board of education to preach the baccalaureate sermon to the high school class Sunday night, May 17.

### W. O. W. Orator Memorial Speaker.

Springfield.—William H. Hughes of St. Louis, state manager of the Woodmen of the World, was invited to give the principal address at the joint memorial exercises of Springfield fraternal orders.

### Protection for Canary.

Canaries kept in cages are apt to get a minute red insect in the feathers, especially under the wings; when such is the case, the bird should have a little insect powder sprinkled under the wing and the cage should be scalded out and dried thoroughly in the sun, or before the fire. A small bag of sulphur should be hung up inside the top of the cage.

### Use Moderation.

Few people do business well who do nothing else.—Chesterfield.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

### Great Excitement, But the Goat Was Serene

WASHINGTON.—This is about a lawyer and a goat. Not the lawyer's goat, but a real Billy that belonged to a boy. All the lawyer had to do with it was to tell what happened to show the serenity of a goat when subjected to excitement. And as a serene goat isn't an everyday affair, here goes:

Scene, Massachusetts avenue as it enters Scott circle. Hour, about 9:15, when bankers, brokers, corporation lawyers and capitalists of early bird habits were whizzing downtown in their limousines, touring cars and what not—which means any vehicle above a street car—until they came to the goat.

He was on the wrong side of the street. And he wouldn't budge.

The conveyance to which he was hitched—a box on wheels, 1914 model—was crowded with sections of six small boys whose legs were dangling outside. They urged and beseeched, cajoled, threatened and whacked, but the goat calmly chewed his gum and stayed put. First one boy and then another and then the whole bunch would hop out of the "wagon," shove it against the goat and then hop back, under the delusion that they had prevailed on Billy to get a move on him. But he might have been a book sign for all the motion he made. A small terrier, perpetual motion breed, helped out by jumping on the goat and barking at the general situation, but he might just as well have been curled upon a rug at home for all the dif it made to Billy.

There's never any telling what goes on under the horns of a billy goat in the brains we don't concede him.

Perhaps he had a hunch that his one best way to get rid of hauling six boys was to refuse to haul one. So he stood and stood and stood, until—

The composite broker, broker, corporation lawyer and early bird capitalist canned in his nifty machine had blocked the asphalt, and the street was fringed with mere everyday humans, who will have to walk until they acquire wings. No reference whatever to airships. Then a blue cloth guardian of the law breezed into the foreground and—

Got his goat.

### Call Him the Story Teller in Chief to the House

ONE funny story in one ten-minute speech, by all tradition, unwritten rules and precedent of the house of representatives, is amply sufficient. But since this administration has set its face against following precedent, Tom Heflin, representative from Alabama and story teller in chief to the house, has started out loyally to upset tradition. He has taken to telling two stories instead of one in the time mentioned. Here are two samples Mr. Heflin recently interjected into debate:

"A fellow had lost an eye, and he said to the surgeon, 'Doc, I have just naturally got to have another eye, and I don't want any glass eye. I want a flesh eye.' The doctor replied, 'I can put a cat's eye in for you.' The man said, 'All right, just so I can see with it.'"

"So the surgeon very skillfully transplanted the cat's eye in the place of the one the man had lost. In about three months the surgeon saw his patient and said, 'Bill, how is your eye?' Bill replied, 'Well, Doc, it is all right, I guess. The only objection I have got to the darned thing is that it is always looking for crickets and mice.'"

The second one:

"On one occasion a dyspeptic preacher went home with a member of his church for dinner. The good wife had prepared a feast fit for the gods. There was fried chicken, round, robust biscuits, red ham swimming in red gravy and the finest coffee that ever flowed from a spout. The good lady was just proud of what she had spread before the parson.

"Bud, the nine-year old son, with fork in hand, was just ready to do battle with the good things before him, when his mother said, 'Parson, won't you have some of the chicken?' To their surprise and the utter bewilderment of Bud, the parson replied, 'No; I never eat chicken.'"

"The good lady then asked, 'Parson, have a piece of ham.' But the parson answered, 'No; I dare not eat ham.' Bud dropped his fork.

"The good lady then said, 'Won't you have a biscuit?' and the parson replied, 'Did you use soda in the composition of those biscuits? Well, then, I cannot eat biscuits made with soda.'"

"Bud in wide-eyed astonishment, looked at his mother and exclaimed, with anger and earnestness, 'Ma, maybe the darned old fool would suck a raw egg!'"

### How a North Carolina Moonshiner Won His Case

REPRESENTATIVE E. W. POU of North Carolina tells a good one on himself. He says: "In my home county was a man by the name of Reaves, who was indicted for a violation of the revenue laws, and retained me to defend him. As he was regarded as a weak-minded man, the judges were disposed to be lenient, though the evidence was conclusive as to his guilt.

"I told Reaves that he must act as foolish as he could in order to help his case. So on the day the case was tried Reaves appeared in court—it was a roasting summer day—wearing a heavy overcoat buttoned up to his throat.

"When the court was opened by the marshal Reaves jumped up and made a spectacle of himself by calling out foolish statements. As the judge would have to take action, I rose and told the judge that he could see for himself that my client was not a responsible person; so the case was nolle prossed and Reaves told to go and sin no more.

"Several years later, when I was the prosecuting attorney, I found that Reaves had been up to his old tricks and was in court for trial on another violation of the revenue laws. When he took the stand I asked him the following questions:

"You have frequently been indicted for this offense?"

"You ought to know," replied Reaves. "You were my lawyer."

"You were once indicted in the United States court, were you not?" I asked.

"You ought to know that, too," replied Reaves. "I paid you a fee to get me off."

"Yes, I returned, 'but did you not go in court and play the fool to get out of trouble?'"

"No, sir," said Reaves, quickly. "As for playing the fool, it was you, sir, did that!"

### Why John Sharp Williams Never Joined the Army

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS was never in the Confederate army. But the fault is not his. He started with the best intentions, as well as with a knapsack filled with a good lunch. The war was at its height when he was a big boy of eleven, and as his father was in the army, and dozens of friends and relatives had gone forth to battle against the dreaded "Yank," John Sharp one night decided that his country called him to arms.

The fact that he was only eleven, and about five only old he knew was that to the candy shop, did not deter him. Out in the darkness of the night the "call" of his country sounded as loud as the dinner horn to hungry hands in the harvest field.

So young Williams arose and set forth down the road in the early dawn. And as he tramped down the lanes of dust, past the still farmhouses over which hung the early smoke from the kitchen chimney, he dreamed dreams of how he would come back on a prancing charger covered with glory, gore and gold lace. Then suddenly behind him he heard the lope of an approaching horseman. Looking back, he saw it was old Uncle Zeph on the blind mule.

Uncle Zeph pulled up the mule with a jerk beside his young master. "John, your maw says as how you better be gittin' back home in a hurry. She ain't er goin' to stand for no sich gins on!" exploded Zeph. "You jest stum up here 'hind me on dis mule and he'll tote us home for breakfast!"

So John climbed aboard the mule and turned his face homeward, leaving in the ashes of a dead past his high hopes of military glory.

### Graduate's Gown of Embroidered Voile



### WHEREWITHAL she shall be

clothed, is the question uppermost in the mind of the mother of the sweet girl graduate, and occupying much of the girl's attention, too. She must have a gown, girlish in design, fine as to workmanship, and elaborate enough to do honor to the occasion.

Here is a French conception for a young girl from the establishment of Roulin. It is a masterpiece, but simple enough to be easily followed by the copyist. And the copyist will do well to be as faithful to the original as possible.

The underskirt is of white voile, showing a few scattered sprays of fine embroidery. Instead of a hem at the bottom there is a wide band of the voile ornamented with close-set sprays of embroidery. It is set on to the bottom of the skirt with an insertion of very narrow fine val lace and is split at the front. This narrow insertion extends all around the border of embroidery and serves to join it to the lace edging, which finishes the gown at the bottom.

In choosing laces for gowns of this

character, those that will stand tubing and look well afterward are the only ones to be considered.

The embroidery for this gown in the body and border are machine made, but very fine.

There is an overdress of scant fullness bordered with a band of embroidery narrower than that in the skirt. It is set on with the same narrow insertion sewed in in long, shallow scallops.

The overdress is edged with a flounce made of point d'esprit net trimmed with insertion and an edging of fine val.

The bodice is of the point d'esprit, draped with voile and trimmed with an embroidered border like that at the bottom of the skirt. This extends from the shoulders down each side of the bodice at the front. The sleeves are finished with a ruffle like that which borders the overdress.

The girdle is made of a wide bias strip of blue satin finished with a narrow ruffle under which it fastens with tiny hooks and eyes.

### Bewitching, Inexpensive Morning Garb



THE morning glories will have to be glorious indeed if they charm our eyes more than the maids who make such morning apparel for themselves as is pictured here.

This morning cap and negligee from Raulin of Paris is beautiful enough to inspire every one with a desire to own one like it.

For the jacket there is a foundation saccue of net, or maybe voile, with short, loose sleeves. The sleeves are finished with rows of val lace, the lower row bordered with a narrow silk-finish braid of a fancy design.

The seams of the jacket are set together with a narrow insertion of lace.

Two long scarves of figured net edged with fillet lace are tucked in at the shoulder seams under loops of ribbon. They are tucked to the jacket

along one edge, with the lower points, under the arms, sewed together. There is a girle of twisted ribbon about the waist, ending in a bow at the front, where the jacket fastens with a hook and eye.

The lovely little cap appears to be only a square of fine linen lawn or mousseline edged with a very wide val lace. The lace is draped back over the face and tacked to place. Plaits are laid in the muslin at the sides and back to shape it to the head, and narrow satin ribbon with little ribbon flowers drawn over the cap about the head.

The small group of flowers at the left side is mounted over long, hanging loops and ends of ribbon, finishing the decoration of this bewitching morning dress.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

### Personality and Clothes.

If dress is to express a personality, as it should, surely it is against all that is best in one to spread out one's feelings for any stranger to criticize! Women who dress to attract notice in the street are like women who talk loudly in parlors about the affairs of their friends and themselves. Women who wear high-heeled buckled shoes on a country walk are like women who try to be brilliant at breakfast, and women who bare their necks and shoulders, ankles and calves, with no

discrimination and at all hours of the day and evening, make one think of a famous epigram which says: "Women nowadays seem to furnish their rooms with orchids, foreigners and French novels."

### Tulle Frill Is Smart.

The platted tulle frill is smart for evening wear and often serves as a hat. For it is impossible to detect at a distance the absence of a crown. This frill encircles the head, being higher at the back or side.

## AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to  
Health by Lydia E. Pink-  
ham's Vegetable  
Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 628 Monroe St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for women's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

### WHY TEACHERS AGE EARLY

Fearful and Wonderful Excuses Given for Occasional Nonattendance of Their Pupils.

While the law of the land compels children to attend school up to a certain age, there is no law that makes it obligatory for them to be present at every session. They may be "excused" on the written request of parents, and we herewith present some of these reasonable excuses:

"Dier Miss Blank: Sadie had a pane in her left ear and could not come yesterday. If it goes to cuttin' up today, please let her went home and oblige."

"Mrs. B. P. C."

"Kind Friend: Kindly excuse James for lateness. I kneaded him after breakfast."

"Dere Miss H—: Willy was not there yesterday becaws he had to have his shoes half-soled. They was so holey his feet got wet and I was afraid he would get tonsillitis. His konstitution aint of the best. It is some Hereditary on his pa's side him being puling. So excusee."—New York Evening Post.

### With an Ax.

George B. Linka, the profound humor of whose painting has given him a high place in the world of art, was visiting a "futurist" exhibition in New York.

Mr. Luks paused before a picture which resembled an earthquake, though it was entitled "Portrait of a Sleeping Babe," and, with a smile and a shake of the head, he said:

"How I wish sometimes I was a suffragette!"

### Blow to Scientist.

Professor Beaubroun was jubilant. "Ah, ha!" he cried, as he rested on his elbow. "Look what we have unearthed! I believe we have discovered the remains of some herbivorous amphibian of the order of pleisosaur!"

Farmer Sodbuster took a good look. "None, you're wrong, prof," he said. "Them bones belonged to a hog I buried here two years ago last fall."

### Opportune Philanthropy.

Jonas.—You know, Silas, it is our duty to look out for those who come after us.

Silas.—Especially when it's the sheriff.

## Simplified Breakfasts

Make for good days

From a package of fresh, crisp

## Post Toasties

fill a bowl and add cream or milk.

Then, with some fruit, a cup of Instant Postum, and a poached egg or two if you like, you have a simple breakfast that is wholesome and satisfying.

Toasties are bits of corn carefully cooked, delicately seasoned, and toasted to an appetizing "brown" without being touched by hand. They look good, taste good, and

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers—  
Everywhere!